

## WHAT WILL POPE PIUS X. BE?

IS HE LIKELY TO CARRY ON THE POLICY OF LEO XIII.?

Cardinal Sarlo was a favorite of the late Pope Leo XIII. Thought He Would Be His Successor—Supporter of Christian Democracy Work—A Good Administrator and Close to the People.

Rome, Aug. 5.—Is he a Pius VII. or a Pius IX.? Jacob's darling son Benjamin is Leo XIII's successor. In 1901, after the operation for the cyst, the Holy Father received Cardinal Oreglia and said to him, smiling: "You wished to have a Conclave, I am going to prepare a conclave." This later Leo XIII. called among his friends, the preparation for the Conclave, from which would come the man upon whom his mantle would descend. In that conclave, every one knew, the Pope created Cardinals a big batch of Italian Archbishops and Bishops; of eleven Cardinals only one was a foreigner, and that creation it was that brought about in the provinces the movement that has resulted in the election today of Pius X. It was a triumph of the provinces over the Curia, the preponderance of the hierarchy over diplomacy. On the morrow of that historic conclave Leo XIII. pointed out the Patriarch of Venice to a Cardinal and said: "There is my successor."

Leo XIII. was fond of Cardinal Sarlo, for he liked all the men whom he had picked out and selected personally. Pius X. was trained in his country parish priest's house at Salzano in the Venetian territory, where he had led a calm and beneficent life up to his fortieth year. In 1884 Leo XIII. appointed him Bishop of Mantua, from which he advanced to Patriarch of Venice in 1893. He showed himself to be a wonderful administrator, a father of the people. His crystal soul, his heart of gold, his angelic piety, his popular activity, his expeditions among the people and the seamen, his affability, won the hearts of the people. He was the Pope of the peasants and the gondoliers, becoming the Pope of Christendom.

The government respected his personality and his office. The popularity of the Patriarch disarmed hostility. At the beginning of his incumbency he had to endure the persecutions of Signor Crispi, then President of the council. The "dictator" dared to set his hand on that venerable head. In former times the Pope had granted to the House of Hapsburg the privilege of nominating the Patriarch of St. Mark's. On entering Venice the King of Italy demanded that this favor should be continued. But the Pope declined; he knew not the "King of Rome," and the conquest had put an end to the Austrian right.

Victor Emmanuel II. and Humbert I., ever-giving and not quarrelsome, bowed before the firmness of Pius IX. and Leo XIII., but on his second return to power, in 1893, after the rebellion in the "isle of fire," the Sicilian Crispi had the audacious pretension of being the appointer of the Patriarch of Venice. It was a vain effort. The Prime Minister suspended the episcopal stipend and the ecclesiastical salaries. He thought he had to do with an Abbe Crispi, gentle and weak. The "good curate" concealed under his smiling and attractive good nature, inflexible firmness. "Let him strike," said the Patriarch; "I can wait; I will wait."

He told me himself at Rome, after the conflict, how it all happened. I saw under that mask of graciousness a front of bronze. "They will yield," he added, and in fact few days later Signor Crispi granted the equator. That is a moral law that is preserved in such tranquil and serious features, full of evangelical inclinations and generous, popular fervor. He has shown the same energetic and persevering will in the case of Dom Perosi, the maestro of genius. The young priest, who heard voices, met in society and among the clergy a steady, persistent hostility. To compose oratorios, to perform in public halls music that was almost profane, to make a show of himself and in a way to give up the ecclesiastical restraint and dignity, what a scandal! But the Cardinal covered the maestro with his authority and genius spread its golden wings.

In his episcopal career two characteristics gave his work a personal mark: he commented the encyclicals of Leo XIII. and he helped to remodel the "Opera dei Congressi."

His pastoral explained in popular language the sublime teaching and lofty thoughts of Leo XIII. He was the fervent popularizer of the Papal policy. Short, striking, clean, strong and sensible, his words won over men's hearts. In this respect, with his literary genius and his power of command, one of Fenelon's familiar homilies, just of his careful kindness brings up the memory of the Archbishop of Cambrai. His smile and the lighting up of his face showed the fulness of the joy with which he hailed the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, and the socialist policy of the Holy See.

I have heard him celebrate in the Vatican that appeal to the fraternity and the uplifting of the people. "These," said he, "are the latest political and social incarnations of the Gospels." He taught that the church of God must be understood by the people in spirit. It must be shown to the multitude, with its train, the rich who are good and who have their devotion to it and do not ask it to give them independence to them. Then those who have deserted the temple, with those who have never entered it, will try in vain to rouse the masses by denouncing the perils of clericalism.

The pious and amiable Patriarch counted on such preaching to fill the churches, to seal the alliance between the Church and democracy, according to the prophecies of Chateaubriand, of Lamartine, of Lamennais, of Ketteler, and of Manning.

When, two years ago, Leo XIII. reorganized "Opera dei Congressi" on a popular basis, Cardinal Sarlo offered to aid at the very beginning. In this new arrangement of the Congresses, Leo XIII. put at the head of the central committee "young men" and democrats. By uniting all the Catholic forces on this ground of social and popular action the Pope hoped to create and establish the model for the great federation of associations and of men for all lands. With his strongly hierarchical feeling and his docility, the Patriarch of Venice aided the effort of the Christian democracy; he modeled his committee after the Roman organization. Count Paganuzzi, the conservative, disappeared, the Cardinal pushed upon the stage Toniolo, Medolago, Vercesi, Grossi, Meda, the pick of fighters, from whom the Italian Church awaits the salvation of society, through the advent of justice and reconstruction from the bottom.

Pius X. from this point of view will be a living and ardent executor of the doctrines and efforts of Leo XIII. He has breadth of view; his popular voice will be listened to by the crowd; the Vatican will become the Sinai of the multitude.

His wisdom, his winning gentleness and his loyalty to the Holy See brought to the former parish priest the favor and affection of Leo XIII. He was becoming when

ever he came from one of his long interviews with the Pope. The Patriarch used to tell the old man, full of great things and of great ideas, about the working of his bishopric, the social movement, the joy with which Venice and her people loved the Pope, through the Cardinal, his echo and intermediary.

One day he said: "The Pope is very queer; he never speaks to me without providing that I shall wear the tiera! May God preserve me from it!" It seems to me that with his intuition, his infallible sense of opportunities, Leo XIII. was trying to train this Benjamin, this beloved favorite, to continue his pontificate. He foresaw that in the coming Papacy it would be necessary to substitute for the initiating Pope an administering Pope, who should carry out, gently and patiently, the immortal ideas of the preceding reign. Pius X. will frame the picture Leo XIII. painted, and will give it the final touches.

Another point deserves special mention. The firmness of the Patriarch toward Crispi, the force joined to gentleness he has shown, and his close intimacy with the masses and the poor, seem to prefigure that if Pius X. will not modify the attitude of the Papacy toward nations, toward France, for instance, he may change its conduct toward Governments. Pius X. will continue the work of Leo XIII. after the manner of Pius VII. **INCONTINATO.**

## A. G. VANDERBILT, CITIZEN.

He Becomes a Resident of Portsmouth, N. H.—May Go Into Politics.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt is now a citizen of the town of Portsmouth, and hereafter will be entitled to vote in that town. For some time the farmers on the island have been trying to persuade Mr. Vanderbilt to take up his legal residence in Portsmouth, where he is the heaviest taxpayer, and he has complied with their wishes. According to law he has entered his name on the town books.

About a year ago it was reported that Mr. Vanderbilt had taken up his residence in Portsmouth. On investigation it was found not to be so, but since he spends the greater part of the year at Oakland Farm he thought that it would be best to adopt the town as his legal abode. The farmers on the island have wished for some time that he would enter politics, and there has been talk of running him for President of the Town Council. Now that Mr. Vanderbilt has taken up his residence in the town, there is a probability of his name being on the town ticket in the spring.

The office of Town Councilman is largely honorary, as there is no salary attached to the position. The Councilmen get 50 cents for each meeting they attend and there are small fees for the settling of estates, the Council acting in the double capacity of Town Council and Probate Court.

It is understood that Reginald Vanderbilt will follow his brother's example and take up his residence in the town. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are now residing in their new home, Sandy Point Farm, and to-day the valuable plate and jewelry, wedding gifts of Mrs. Vanderbilt, which have been stored in a vault of a local bank, were removed and taken to the farm.

## DR. A. R. THOMPSON A SUICIDE.

Clerk of Rensselaer County Cuts His Throat in an Ashbury Park Hotel.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Dr. Allen R. Thompson of Troy, N. Y., Clerk of Rensselaer county, committed suicide early this morning in the Edgemere Inn, where he had been spending the summer with his sister. He was found in a toilet room with his throat cut and had killed himself with a small pocket knife. Justice John A. Borden, who viewed the body in the absence of the Coroner, made out a certificate that Dr. Thompson had committed suicide.

Dr. Thompson, so far as can be ascertained, had no financial troubles. He was unmarried and lived with his two sisters, who had been with him since his arrival here two months ago. One sister left Troy a few days ago, but Miss Nettie Thompson remained. She says the doctor had been suffering from nervous trouble and she believed he killed himself in a sudden attack of despondency.

It was learned this afternoon that Dr. Thompson played cards in the hotel parlor until 10 o'clock last evening and appeared to be in the best of spirits. He was seldom out of sight of his sister, Nettie, who had been his devoted nurse for the last few months, but this morning he arose unusually early and partly dressed himself. About five minutes afterward his sister discovered his absence.

His nephew, Paul Thompson, clerk in the County Court of Rensselaer, arrived here this afternoon and took charge of the body, which will be taken to Troy.

Coroner of Rensselaer county on the Rensselaer was 48 years old. He studied medicine with his father, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College. He became associated with Dr. Seneca and worked with him in the establishment of dispensaries for the treatment of the poor.

He was appointed police surgeon in 1885, and in the same year was elected Coroner. In 1898 he was re-elected, being the only successful Republican candidate in the county. He was elected County Clerk in 1901.

## HANGED HIMSELF IN A BARN.

Suicide of a Chautauque Merchant Who Had Been Speculating With His Firm's Money.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Dwight Rice, a member of the firm of Rice & Haddenburg, who conducted a prosperous mercantile business on the seaboard at Chautauque, committed suicide on Friday night by hanging himself to a beam of a barn just outside the grounds. The body was discovered this morning by the man who went to the barn to feed the horses.

The only known cause of suicide was despondency occasioned by the exposure of Rice's speculation of the firm's money, amounting to about \$5,000. His partner had been for some days pressing him for a settlement and threatening criminal prosecution in the event of his failure to adjust matters. The two men had a conference Friday night and agreed upon a settlement. Rice then went to the barn and hanged himself. He was one of the prominent citizens of Chautauque, actively identified in church and social life. His friends are profoundly surprised at the revelations which his suicide made public.

## HOTEL CLERK A SUICIDE.

Khrmann, Who Had Consumption, Shoots Himself at His Home.

Frederick Khrmann of 307 East Twenty-ninth street, who had been a hotel clerk, shot himself through the temple at his home, yesterday afternoon. The bullet killed him instantly.

Khrmann had been ill with consumption.

## TO SHOW US ART TREASURES.

A NEW ORGANIZATION FORMED TO BRING EUROPE'S TO US.

Leading Art Patrons in This Country in It, and Some Great Foreign Collectors Will Instruct Masterpieces to Their Care—A First Exhibition This Fall.

A modest item published in the news from Albany in the early summer practically escaped general attention, although it was the birth record of one of the most important movements in the American art world. The paragraph from the State capital told the bare fact of the incorporation of the International Fine Arts Association. Its formation opens before New York and the United States the delectable prospect of a series of important art exhibitions far exceeding any fine art shows which have been given in this country.

The organization of the new association has not been perfected, and its plans have so far taken shape as to enable a preliminary statement of what is in store for lovers of art here who have not the opportunity to go abroad, or, being abroad, have not facilities for visiting the famous private collections of Europe.

The International Fine Arts Association is established both for the delectation of the art lover and for the encouragement of the arts by means of public exhibitions of works of art, at stated periods, in the interest of art education or for the benefit of deserving charities. The association is bound to keep to the exalted plane of its public service and to hold itself and its affairs distinctly removed from the commercial aspect of familiar art exhibitions. Its charter says:

"This corporation is not formed to, nor shall it, engage in a business of a private or commercial character, and its capital shall be used exclusively for the purposes of the corporation, as herein set forth."

This is the wish of the incorporators, who have associated themselves in the enterprise primarily to bring before Americans at home some of the famous works of art held in Europe in private ownership, which periodically are shown there at public exhibitions, but never get here because there has been no organized responsible medium through which they might be solicited or transported and exhibited.

The association's plans, however, comprehend the exposition of paintings and other art works owned on this side of the Atlantic, as well as the productions of contemporary art, not excluded from the field of its attentions if superlative merit have shined them of commercialism.

There has long been lament that worthy and notable works of art not yet housed permanently in public museums could not be shown upon occasion here, as they are from time to time in some of the cities abroad—for instance, in exhibitions arranged by the Burlington Fine Arts Club in London, where a noteworthy exhibition of objects of Greek art from private collections in England was lately held. Or such as the exhibition held in Paris before the close of the last season, when, for the benefit of a charity, the Louvre opened a special gallery for an exhibition of works obtained from private collections. It is instructive to note that at this Louvre exhibition there were shown several objects once owned by New York collectors.

The International Fine Arts Association will provide such exhibitions in New York, and just possibly in other cities of the United States. It will bring to them paintings and other art productions from private galleries of this country and from the homes of private collectors abroad.

Members of the association are invited to the spring and summer made a special loan where some of the European owners whose collections were represented in the Louvre exhibition would permit any of their treasures to come to America. They found much to their gratification and with some surprise that those thorough lovers of art—some of them eminent—held themselves quite willing to do so, requiring only that responsible Americans undertake their care and conveyance.

The International Fine Arts Association, not then formed, and in part a development of those tentative efforts, represents the required responsibility. It has projected a first exhibition for the late fall, the members expressing their willingness to furnish the necessary funds and making it their pleasure to give their services to the enterprise.

The officers and directors of the association are: President, Charles T. Barney; Vice-President, James Henry Smith; Treasurer, J. McLean Walton; Secretary, Thomas E. Kirby; directors, Mr. Barney, Mr. Smith, Mr. Kirby, and Stanford White, William M. Luffin, William C. Whitney, John L. Cadwalader, James L. Brees, and Frank D. Miller.

The exhibitions, it is announced, will cover every field of art, and will comprise, as has been already said, objects loaned by the prominent collectors of the world, the association's charter having been so drawn as to enable it, under the existing customs laws, to bring from foreign countries art objects and antiquities intended "for exhibition and not for sale," under bond. Under these conditions, and in view of the fact that the association will assume the expenses incurred and provide for insurance, many rare and interesting works of art may be obtained to exhibit here which would otherwise be kept out of the country because subject to duty.

One of the most welcome announcements made in connection with the formation of the new association, and one of the most important to New York and to the country at large, is that the association will ultimately possess its own art galleries, erecting a building which will have not only ample exhibition space, but facilities for art lectures. With the lectures, as with the exhibitions, the aim is to be the advancement of art and art education, without cognizance of art's commercial side.

In providing this new building the International Fine Arts Association will give to New York what the various art societies comprised in the Fine Arts Federation have so long endeavored to secure. The association's membership shows that this temple of art will be free of the handicaps felt so severely by the existing societies in their efforts to procure the erection of a building such as they have wanted and as the city is now to have. Capital has been loath to recognize artists as business men and artists and connoisseurs have not wanted to put their building into the hands of the commercially-minded, so the endeavors of the societies have ever been futile.

For the present the International association will be compelled to hold exhibitions in galleries not its own, and perhaps some of them will be held in conjunction with exhibitions of other organizations. The type of the idea of an art exhibition filling Madison Square Garden might perhaps seem so stupendous as to be farced, but New York has now an organization which might provide it with an art palace as spacious as Paris holds, and fill it.

The exhibitions, certainly for a time,

however, will not be on a scale of such magnitude. Artists and students will probably be admitted to the exhibitions without cost, but as probably all or most of the exhibitions will be given in aid of some charitable institution, there will be an admission fee to the public. Under no circumstances will any work be exhibited that is for sale.

## BLEW OPEN A SAFE IN CONEY.

Explosion Shook the Neighborhood, but Burglars Got Away With \$100.

Burglars entered William Eberhardt's laundry in Cortland street near Neptune avenue, Coney Island, between 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, blew open the safe and got \$700. The explosion wrecked the office and blew books and papers into the street.

Although it shook the neighborhood, the residents, who are used to noises, only turned in bed. Eberhardt discovered what had been done when he arrived to open up at 7 o'clock in the morning and found that the burglars had done the job for him.

A hole had been bored in the door of the safe, above the combination lock, and a charge of nitroglycerine exploded. The only clue the police have is that furnished by a neighbor, who saw the safe a very fat man and two others in the yard back of the laundry between 2 and 4 o'clock. He thought they were employees.

## JUMPED FROM BRIDGE; KILLED.

Geise Commits Suicide After Yelling "Hello" to a Cop He Knew.

George Geise, 32 years old, of 190 Concord street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge. He was on a Court street car bound for Brooklyn and, when about 300 feet from the Brooklyn tower, he shouted to Policeman August F. Tummel, who was on patrol duty on the north roadway.

"Hello, Gus!" he yelled.

"Hello, George," was Tummel's response.

A moment later Tummel saw Geise jump from the moving car, make a dash across the roadway, force his way through the iron railing and dive into the river below. Tummel gave chase, but arrived a few seconds after the man had disappeared. He saw him strike the water and, a few seconds later, Geise's body came to the surface and floated several hundred feet toward Williamsburg. Then it disappeared.

The deckhands on the ferryboat Colorado of the Catharine street line saw the man falling from the bridge, and when the body arrived near the spot where the man had struck it was stopped for several minutes. The body came to the surface, but sank before it could be recovered.

Geise was formerly employed as a driver for the Brooklyn Eagle, was discharged two months ago and since then had been out of work. In driving over the Bridge he had become acquainted with the Bridge police, and it was in this way that his identification became known.

He was married and leaves a widow and two children. His wife said last night that her husband went to Manhattan yesterday to look for work. The body was not recovered.

## BISHOP HURST'S WIDOW WEDS.

Who Left Him Married in England to Theodore Hurst.

Mrs. Ella Agnes Hurst, of Buffalo, the widow of Bishop John Fletcher Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church was married yesterday at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, England, to Theodore Bayard, an English singer. The bride was given away by the adopted son of her father, Francis H. Root of Buffalo.

Bishop Hurst was twice married. His second wife, Catherine Elizabeth LaMonte, the daughter of William LaMonte of New York, and the second time in the fall of 1892 to Ella Agnes Root. He had four children, three sons and one daughter, who were all born in New York. The date had been fixed for the marriage, the wedding was indefinitely postponed owing to the illness of Mr. Root. Now the bride and groom were privately married at Mr. Root's bedside at his earnest request. After living for some years in Washington, Mrs. Hurst took up her abode in England, where she was residing when she was married. Since then she has lived much of the time in this city.

## LOST HER \$7,500 AGAIN.

Kansas Woman Dies of Her Worry in Trying to Keep It Safe.

OLATE, Kan., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Lucy Vanherche of Shawnee went to St. Paul about two weeks ago to take her son \$7,500 to buy a farm. When near St. Paul she missed her money and supposed she had lost it with a bundle. On returning to Kansas she found the money safely hidden in a trunk in her home. She was urged to put it in a bank but refused. Day before yesterday she came to neighbors and said she had lost the money again. They went with her, found it, and immediately she fell in a faint.

The doctor was summoned and left her in the evening. This morning she was found dead in her bed. Heart failure, brought on by worry, was the cause. Now the money is in the woman's yard. The house has been searched high and low and only \$1,700 has been found. Her son has been called out of the city and the money found so far has been deposited in the bank here.

Mrs. Vanherche had lived alone for the last six years, although she had children.

## PEA FOR THE ARMY CANTEN.

Gen. Grant Says Absolute Prohibition Is an Impossibility in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Brigadier-General D. C. Hoag, commanding the Department of Texas, makes a strong plea for the reestablishment of the army canteen in his annual report just received at the War Department. Though Gen. Grant is personally a total abstainer, he holds that absolute prohibition is an impossibility in the army, and that moderate drinking in the canteen is preferable to indiscriminate drinking in saloons outside. He says:

"No argument can be too earnest for the establishment of the canteen. To close the doors of the soldiers' recreation club and send him out into the blinding light of the city, to the saloons, where he is degraded, set up no standard of morality, but breaking down all barriers of restraint and inducing him to join in all sorts of depravity and infamy, is a wrong to the soldier as well as to the community in which the soldier is located."

## TO COURT FOR A THEATRE BOX.

Mr. Sire Says the Shuberts Don't Live Up to Their Agreement.

When the Shuberts and Henry B. Sire settled their dispute over the lease of the Casino Theatre last year it was agreed that the Shuberts should pay Sire \$40,000 for a ten-year lease and reserve a lower stage box for Mr. Sire's use on three nights in the week.

Mr. Sire now asserts that he has been deprived of his rights to the box, by rules laid down by the Shuberts regarding the use of the theatre. He insists, he says, that he notify the management before 6 o'clock on the night that he uses the box that he will use it, and that he be allowed to use the box on the three nights he is entitled to.

On application of Franklin B. Sire, counsel for Sire, Justice McCall in the Supreme Court yesterday granted a temporary injunction compelling the Shuberts to reserve the proper box for Sire on three nights of the week, according to the agreement.

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## DEATH OF HENRY D. PURROY.

Formerly Influential in Local Politics, Both as Supporter and Opponent of Tammany Hall—Supported Low for Mayor in 1902—Warm Friend of Bryan.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Henry D. Purroy, former County Clerk, Fire Commissioner and president of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, died suddenly of heart failure at 5:45 this afternoon at his Saratoga summer cottage, 106 Regent street. Four hours previously he returned from a sixteen-mile drive to the south end of Saratoga Lake, and was accompanied by his brother, Chief Charles D. Purroy of the New York City Fire Department, who arrived here yesterday. During the latter part of the drive he complained of feeling faint, and it was with extreme difficulty that he alighted from his carriage. He had to be assisted to the cottage and to his room. Medical aid was summoned, but Mr. Purroy continued to sink up to the moment of his unexpected demise.

Mr. Purroy was 55 years old. For over ten years he had made Saratoga his summer home, and frequently made winter visits here. Besides his widow Mrs. Purroy, and his brother, Chief Purroy, he is survived by two sisters, Mrs. James Mitchell, and Miss Josephine Purroy of New York. The funeral will take place from the church of St. Francis Xavier, in New York city, but the time has not yet been fixed upon.

Henry D. Purroy was born in Fordham, Westchester county, on Aug. 27, 1848, and became a resident of New York city by annexation in 1874. He lived in Fordham all his life, and was the first representative of the annexed district in the Board of Aldermen. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and was admitted to the bar here in 1869. He was a short, chunky man, always assertive, always aggressive, even pugnacious, and ready for a political fight at any hour of the day or night, yet a warm friend, of kindly disposition, and he particularly enjoyed his prominence in politics for the opportunities it gave him to give his relatives, unto the third and fourth generations, places in the city's departments. He rejoiced in being good to his own, as he frequently said.

Mr. Purroy was a schoolmate at St. John's of John Kelly's son, who after he had rehabilitated Tammany Hall after the Tweed ring scandals, who became the masterful leader of the organization, and who had been nominated for Governor as an independent Democratic candidate, defeating Lucius Robinson, the regular candidate of the Democracy, and throwing the Governorship into the hands of the Republicans in the person of Alonzo B. Cornell. Mr. Purroy's assertiveness led him to break the jaw of a man at a Congress Convention who once assailed John Kelly.

The Kelly influence made him President of the Board of Aldermen when he entered that body at the age of 29 years, and he continued in office into the latter years of his life. He fell from favor with John Kelly, however, in 1880, when he was charged with aiding the late Police Justice Andrew B. O'Reilly in the formation of a new organization in the interests of the County Democracy. The charge was sustained, and he was expelled, joined the County Democracy, and was elected County Commissioner in 1881. In 1885 he was reappointed Fire Commissioner and might have become the leader of the County Democracy, but Kelly died, and later Mr. Purroy returned to Tammany. The occasion of his return, he always said, was the refusal of Mayor Abram S. Hewitt to fly the Irish flag on the City Hall on Patrick's day, March 17, 1887. Although a native American, Mr. Purroy was ever a warm advocate of Home Rule for Ireland, and he was actively engaged in various movements in New York city to aid the Irish party in the British Parliament. He was an admirer of Charles Stewart Parnell, and during the Parnell trial he was one of the Irish leader's death. He subscribed \$500 to the fund to erect a monument to Parnell.

Mayor Grant, in 1889, reappointed Mr. Purroy Fire Commissioner, and in 1892 he was elected County Clerk, and was re-elected in 1895, being supported both times by Tammany. During all of his Tammany connection, from the time he returned to that organization, when Richard Croker succeeded John Kelly as leader, Purroy and Croker were warm friends. Purroy would not recognize John Kelly as the leader of Tammany Hall in Mr. Croker's absence during the campaign of 1890, and he quarrelled with Mr. Sheehan's friends at that time, but on the return of Mr. Kelly in 1891, when Mr. Sheehan was displaced, Mr. Purroy found little favor, and he came out for Low for Mayor in the three-cornered battle between Robert A. Van Wyck, Geo. Tracy and Seth Low. He was one of Bryan's chief supporters in 1896.

At one time Mr. Purroy was a sachem of Tammany and on the executive and organization committees of the Hall. He was a delegate to the National Democratic convention which nominated Mr. Tilden, Gen. Hancock and Mr. Cleveland, and to the Bryan convention of 1896.

In 1897 Mr. Purroy bitterly denounced Croker and Sheehan, and organized what he called the "Tammany Home Ruler Committee." He came out for Low, with the political slogan of "Reform and Political Purity." Of course he was again out of favor with Tammany. John C. Sheehan, deputy leader of Tammany the year before, had said of Mr. Purroy:

"Purroy is a chronic malcontent. He has been treacherous to every organiza-

tion with which he has been connected. There is no man in the man but talk."

So it was that in Mr. Purroy's long career he had strong friends and bitter enemies. He had been out of politics since the Lew Tracy-Van Wyck campaign of 1897, and had passed his summers at Saratoga, where he had a beautiful cottage.

## OLD FRITZ ADOLPHY DEAD.

Famous Keeper of a St. Louis Beer Garden Dies in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Word has been received from Clifton, Ariz., that Fritz Adolphy, the famous proprietor of a South St. Louis beer garden half a century ago, is dead at the age of 88. The friends of Fritz were legion and his place was known far and wide as the one beer garden where female barkeepers and waiters served the guests.

The place became famous for the attractiveness of its bar maids, who hailed from Germany, Italy and France and the ornaments of the United States. An ordinance was passed forbidding women to act as waitresses serving beer. Fritz went to the Orphans' Court and adopted all of the ninety-four young maidens who had served his beer, and made them his daughters, thus evading the law.

The old man was of noble Russian family. He spoke several languages and had served in the Northern army during the civil war.

## JAIL FOR THE BRIDGE JUMPER.

Who Didn't Jump at All and Is a Nuisance, Says the Magistrate.

Frank C. Cody, the negro who says he jumped from the new Williamsburg Bridge on Thursday night while twenty or more policemen were on the lookout for him, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen street police court, Brooklyn, before Magistrate O'Reilly on a charge of attempted suicide.

Lawyer McGuire asked for the discharge of the negro on the ground that Cody had not made a jump on his life.

"I don't believe Cody jumped from the Williamsburg or any other bridge," said the Magistrate. "He is a nuisance and should be suppressed. He will go to jail until Tuesday morning, and then he will be committed to the police who will investigate further."

## TOM ARRY MISS RUTH VANDERLIP.

But There Is No Set to Pay E. W. Hadden's Honey-moon Expenses.

Edward Walker Hadden is to marry Miss Ruth Vanderlip on Sept. 9, in the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago. Mr. Hadden, who is a former newspaper man, is